HOW SCHLEY DID IT

DETAILED ACCOUNT OF HIS VIC-TORY OVER CERVERA.

SAMPSON HAD NO PART IN IT

NOT IN SIGHT WHEN THE COLON STRUCK HER COLORS.

He Arrived in Time, However, to Rol the Real Victor of the Honor of Receiving the Surrender of the Spanish Officers.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) JURAGUA, CUBA, July 4.-The following description of the battle between the American and Spanish warships in these waters was written by the only non-combatant who witnessed the entire fight. That noncombatant was the correspondent of the Associated Press, who saw the engagement from a position almost at the elbow of Commodore Schley on the United States armored cruiser Brooklyn:

Sunday, July 3, the fifth Sunday for the American squadrons before Santiago and the ninth weekly anniversary of the day of the Dewey victory at Cavite and the fifth of the discovery by Commodore Schley of the whereabouts of Admiral Cervera's squadron, brought no particularly different situation from that marking the preceding Sundays. The monotony, the lack of picturesqueness at daybreak, the heat of the tropical sun-all were there.

Over the tops of the supposedly destroyed earthworks appeared the muzzles of the same old guns, quite ready, despite the Saturday bombardment, to speak their piece if called upon. On the slightly rolling sea the great gray battleships of the American fleet swung lazily at a distance of from four to five miles from the harbor entrance. The line, which at all times was supposed to be a balf circle, inclosing the harbor entrance as a central point, was more than ordinarily broken up this hot morning. The big battleships had drifted to the east considerably, and the Massachusetts, the New York, the New Orleans and the Newark were not in sight, the New York having taken Admiral Samp down to Altares, eight miles east of the Brooklyn to make a visit to the camp of the American army; while the other miss ing vessels were at Guantanamo, forty miles to the east.

The vessels on the blockade were the Iowa, Indiana and Oregon, battleships; the flagship of Commodore Schley, the Brook lyn, and the small yachts Gloucester and Vixen. The Iowa was swinging a mile further out than the rest of the squadron, trying to fix her forward twelve-inch turret, which was out of repair, while the Indiana was doing the same thing to her forward thirtsen-inch turret. The absolutely available ships in the squadron, therefore, were only the Oregon, Texas and Brooklyn, although, later, both Captain Evans and Captain Taylor fought their

It is a custom of ships, regulated by the rules, that there shall be a general muster at least once each three months and tha the articles of war shall be read. First call had been sounded at 9:15 a, m. and the men were assembling on the decks. The lookout in the masthead of the Brooklyn the harbor, but, as the same thing had been noticed several times, no special at-

tention was paid to it. The Brooklyn and the Vixen were the nly ships to the west of the entrance, the other ships having drifted well to the east On the bridge, Navigator Hodgeson, of the Brooklyn, said sharply to the lookout: "Is not that emoke moving?" and the lookout, after a moment's inspection with the long glass, dropped it excitedly and fairly yelled, "There's a big ship coming out of the harbor, sir." Hodgeson, who is a particularly cool man, looked once himself then, grasping the megaphone, shout-"After bridge, there. Tell the commodore the enemy, is coming out."

Commodore Schley was sitting under the awning quarterdeck. Going to the bridge, he said: "Raise the signal to the fleet." and, turning to Captain Cook, who stood near, he said: "Clear the ship for action, Then he went forward and took his place on a little platform of wood running on the outside of the conning tower, which had been built for him. He was dressed in blue ers, a black alpaca jacket and the regulation cap, without the broad band of gold

The men, with a yell, went to their guns and the rapid preliminary orders were given. Schley, glasses in hand, watched the first ship turn out and saw her start for the west. Still he gave no signal to fire or move. The Oregon opened with her thirteen inch shells and the Indiana and Texas followed suit. But the range was a long one. Still the Brooklyn waited, But down below the coal was being forced into the furnace, every boller was being worked wanted to know which way they were all going, or whether they would scatter. meantime, the Oregon began to turn to the west and the Texas moved in closer and was damaging the leading ship, the

"They are all coming west, sir," shouted Licutenant Sears, and just then the western batteries opened up. "Full speed ahead! Open fire!" shouted the commodore "Fire deliberately and don't waste a shot," he added, and the orderly carried the word to the turrets. In an instant the Brooklyn's terrific eight and five-inch bat teries on her port side opened, and the cruiser headed for a point in front of the first escaping ship, firing at and receiving

the fire from two of them. Then Comodore Schley saw that the first ship was coming out from the shore, headed directly for the Brooklyn with the evident intention of ramming her. A clever maneuver was here accomplished. "Hard apert with your helm," shouted Scaley. the cruiser began to go around, the smoke coming from her funnels in huge volumes. Quickly she turned and quickly her big steel ram was pointing at the first ship. The Infanta Maria Teresa had to work inshore to avoid being rammed.

The shells of the Texas and Oregon, with the terrible storms of shell from the Brooklyn, had done their work, and the smoke began to appear pouring from her decks. In the meantime the converted yacht Gloucester could be seen, with the help of the lowa, destroying the two torpedo boat destroyers that had followed the last ship

At 10 o'clock the entire Cape Verde squadron was outside the harbor and going rapidly westward. The Iowa and the India could not keep up the pace, but the Oregon cas coming across to the assistance of the Brooklyn, which at 10:05 was engaging the first three ships, the Infanta Maria Teresa. Cristobai Colon and the Vizcaya.

At 19:11 the Spanish ships ad all con-

centrated their shots on the Brooklyn, and she was in a perfect rain of shells, most of

which went over her. Standing in this hall of shells, Commodore Schley asked a young man named Ellis, who stood near him, with a stadi-"what is the distance to the The man took the observation. Twenty-two hundred yards, sir," he said, and there was a whistle, followed by a

splash, as his head was literally torn from his shoulders by an eight inch shell.

"Too bad," said Commodore Schley, as the body fell at his feet; and then, with his glasses to his eyes he added, "The first ship is done for. She is running ashore." The Maria Teresa was running her nose on the beach and in an instant was a mas of flames. The Brooklyn was ordered to concentrate her fire on the Almirante Oquendo, and, with the Oregon's assistance, in ten minutes more the Oquend was sent ashore a burning wreck, but a short distance from Santiago. The Iowa In the meantime, had sunk one torped boat destroyer and the other one had been

driven by the Gloucester's terrific rapid

At 10:49 the Brooklyn turned her attention to the Vizcaya, the Cristobal Colon hav-ing passed the latter and now being in the well up the coast. At the time the only vessels in sight from the Brooklyn were the Oregon, about a mile and a half astern, and the Texas, about three miles nstern. At 19:54, the Vizcava was raked fore and aft clear along her gun deck by an eight-inch from the Brooklyn. Another one, a minute after, exploded in her super structure with terrific force, killing eighty people. She was afire and at 10:55 she headed for the beach at Aseraderos, where she went ashore. The Brooklyn did not stop, but went on the chase after the Cristobal Colon, the Oregon closing rapidly up and following her.

The other vessels at this time were from six to eight miles behind, and Admiral npson's flagship, the New York, was not in sight. At 11:05 the Brooklyn, slightly inured by the hail of Spanish shells, stopped firing and the chase began. The men came upon deck and began to cheer, never heed-ing the whistle of the Spanish shells. They cheered for Schley and Clark and the Oregon, and the Oregon's men returned the

Up to the masthead forward went pennant, "Remember the Maine," read the signal officer. "Tell them we have," said Schley, and there was a roar as the answer went up. The chase was in full force at 11:55, the men out on the decks watching with great interest and as happy as larks. The Colon, at a distance of five miles, hugged the shore, but Schley ordered the Oregon to follow her and then, with the Brooklyn, he made a straight course for Cape Cruz, around which she would have to steer on a long detour to

All three ships were pumping along a unnels. In an hour, the Brookiyn had gained appreciably and so had the Oregon, and Captain Clark, of the latter ship, signaled over "A strange ship looking like an Italian in the distance," He alluded to the fact that the Cristobal Colon was ought from Italy.

Schley, sitting on the edge of the forward-

inch turret, swinging his legs and happy,

said: "Tell the Oregon she can try or of those 13-inch railroad trains on her." There was a terrible roar as the big shell went by the Brooklyn, a moment of susense and watching and then a hearty cheer as the big thing struck the water close astern of the Colon, four miles away. Another was tried, which reached the mark and there were more cheers. Then the Brooklyn opened her forward and starboard eight-inch guns and one shell

was seen to go through the Colon at the top of her armored helt. At-1:05 p. m. both the Brooklyn and the Oregon were pounding away at the Colon, and in another ten minutes, after return ing the fire in a desultory sort of way and rapidly losing ground, she turned toward shore. At 1:15 she hauled down her flag With yells of delight the men poured out of the turrets of the two ships and when a bomb went up at the mainmast of the Brooklyn they began to cheer and did not stop for ten minutes,

At this time the only ships in sight were the Vixen, about five miles away, and the Texas, about seven miles away. The New York was not in sight. As the big ships moved in on the quarry, the smoke of the New York could be seen coming over the borizon from the east, but she was fully twelve miles away. A boat was lowered from the Brooklyn, and Captain Cook went aboard to receive the surrender. The rear admiral in charge said, with tears in his modore Schley. We were badly hurt and could not get away." While Captain Cook's boat was coming alongside the Spanish captives shouted, "Bravo, Americano!" and the crew responded "Brave Spaniards!" While Captain Cook was returning to the Brooklyn, the New York, with Admiral Sampson, came along, ran in between the Brooklyn and the prize and ordered Captain Cook to send the prisoners on board

Commodore Schley, seeing this, megaphoned over, "I request the honor of elving the surrender of the officers of the

No answer was vouchsafed him from the New York and the ship that had not fired a shot took the honor. Commodere Schley hen raised the pennant "A glorious victory has been won-details later." The answer from the New York was "Report your cas-

ualties." The Brooklyn was hit twenty times, but only one man, G. H. Ellis, was killed, and only one man, J. H. Burns, a fireman, wounded.

The Colon went ashore at the place where the Virginius expedition tried to land and was captured years ago. The chase had lasted four hours, and the Brooklyn, Oregon, Texas and Gloucester had saved the States fleet from the etain of allowing the Spanish vessels to escape-the Oregon and Brooklyn by their splendid thuse and great gunnery, the Texas by her letermined work on the first two ships and the Gloucester by her marvelous attack on

the destroyers.

The Almirante Oquendo, at 10:30 o'clock in the evening, turned over on her side and is now being beaten to pieces by the waves Her crew scuttled her before hauling down her flag. The paymaster divided up the money on board and all the Spanish sallors were well supplied.

Titlan. the Sewanee Review. From the Sewanee Review.

No artist ever had so prosperous a career as Titian. Success attended him from the first, and during his ninety-nine years no cloud dimmed the brightness of his horizon. To the end of that marvelous age he retained all his faculties, producing masterpieces to the last, and dying finally of the piague, a hale, hearty old man. The princes and potentates of the earth chose him to leave their image to posterity, and it was the monarch of Austria and chose him to leave their image to posterity, and it was the monarch of Austria and
Germany, of Spain and the Indles, upon
whose vast domains the sun never set,
who picked up the brush that he had
dropped, saying that a Titian was worthy
to be served by an emperor.

As a colorist and as an exponent of the
wholesome, strong beauty of this world
be remains forever without a rival. Some

As a colorist and as an exponent of the wholesome, strong beauty of this world he remains forever without a rival. Some critics abuse him because he has not the religious fervor of Fra Angelico, the divine purity and elevation of Raphael. But it is well that it is so. He could not have improved upon them in their spheres, while in his own he is the undisputed master, revealing to us the beauty of terrestrial things, particularly the loveliness of women, as no one else has done. It is an art that appeals chiefly to the mind and the that appeals chiefly to the mind and the senses and but little to the soul; but there senses and but little to the soul; but there is nothing morbid about it. It is as healthy as it is beautiful, and only the narrowest minds can blame him because nted so well the loveliness of the in which we live.

A Happy Royal Family.

The queen of Hanover, who celebrated her 80th birthday last month, is considered one of the youngest-hearted among the white-haired royalties of Europe.

Queen Alexandrina Mary, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and widow of King George III., is both mentally and shysically almost as young as she was physically almost as young as she was thirty years ago. One of her daily occu-pations is a long walk, which she likes to take in the company of some of her grand children, in the beautiful grounds of Castl children, in the beautiful grounds of Castle Cumberland, near Gmunden, in Austria, where she has made her home with her son and daughter, Princess Mary. Here her second daughter, Princess Frederica, Baroness von Pavel-Rammingen, pays frequent visits, and the ex-queen, who has always been devoted to her family, lives a happy and contented life, surrounded by many of those nearest and dearest to her.

DU BOSC AND CARRANZA EXPELLED FROM CANADA.

SAIL ON A FREIGHT STEAMER

CANADIAN OFFICIALS INSIST THAT THEY TARRY NOT.

enor DuBose Indiguant at His Ex pulsion and Threatens to Bring Proceedings Against Canadian Covernment - Interesting Correspondence.

MONTREAL, QUE., July 11 .- Senor Du-Bosc, late secretary of the Spanish legation at Washington, and Lieutenant Carranza, military attache, will leave Montreal to-morrow night by the Dominion steamer Ottoman, at the urgent and repeated request of the Dominion government. The request was conveyed through Mr. N. C. St. Pierre, Q. C., who was counsel for Messrs. DuBosc and Carranza in the litigation following upon the arrest of Detective Kelert on a charge of stealing letter from Lieutenant Carranza's rooms On June 9, Mr. St. Pierre received from the solicitor general an urgent summons to Ottawa. In an interview with the mem bers of the government, he was informed that the United States objected to the presence of his clients in Canada, and the Dominion government wished, with as lit-Dominion government wished, with as little fuss and trouble as was possible, to induce them to leave. Mr. St. Pierre replied that nothing could be done so long as the money of his clients in the Bank of Montreal was held under the capias issued at the instance of Detective Kellert, but that when their money was released he would see what they had to say about going Senor DuBosc intimated his position to Mr. St. Pierre in a letter in which he stated:

"Upon my part, I am naturally most anxious to avoid anything which might cause friction or fill feeling between the government of my country and that of Canada, at whatsoever personal inconvenience and financial loss, which so sudden a departure must necessarily cause me, as is within your personal recognizance. I will unhesitatingly comply with the wishes of the Canadian government to find the might that they had no funds in the bank, Boggs taking care of them from the bank's funds, The session began at 2.30 o'clock, when they had no overflowed into the corridors. The session began at 2.30 o'clock, when they had overflowed into the corridors. The session began at 2.30 o'clock, when the wishes of the Canadian government to the contract of the court, accompanied by his counsel, United States Senator from Delaware, indicted upon a charge of aiding and abetting William N. Boggs, who has confessed to robbing the First National bank, of Dover, of Which institution he was paying teller, of the sum of \$107,000. The counts in the indictment, to which senator Kenney has pleaded not guilty, charge him with siding and abetting William N. Boggs, who has confessed to robbing the First National bank, of Dover, of Which institution he was paying teller, of the sum of \$107,000. The counts in the indictment, to which senator kenney has pleaded not guilty, charge him with siding and abetting William N. Boggs, who has pleaded not guilty, charge him with siding and abetting William N. Boggs, who has pleaded on to guilty, charge him with siding and abetting William N. Boggs, who placed tle fuss and trouble as was possible, to in-

the wishes of the Canadian government as soon as these wishes shall be officially known to me. This will not imply that I recognize the right of the Canadia or British government to so proceed, either on the ground of international or civi law. At the present moment, I will take no legal steps in vindication of these rights, which such action on the part of the Canadian government would undoubt edly violate, for the reason which I have stated above. At the same time, I expressly reserve to myself the right to take such steps, when I may be able to do so without creating a certain amount of in ternational friction, which would probably be the case if I should do so at the present

"Without entering into the merits of the case. I may mention that no attempt, beyond vague newspaper rumors, has been to connect me with the letter stolen from Mr. Carranza, and whose alleged contents form apparently the basis upon which my expulsion from Canada

"The notorious injustice of this persecution will be only too clear to your brilliant

and legal intelligence. ence in these arbitrary proceedings without a present legal struggle, which could only result in my being authorized to enjoy that British hospitality which it is an invariable tradition to extend to all foreigners who observe the laws of the land, is not to be taken as an abdication of rights, which, upon a future and fitting occasion, I shall promptly vindicate."

The government wished the Spaniards to eave at once, but the capias was not quashed until Jone 30, and on that very day Sir Wilfred Laurier telegraphed urgng that the departure should take place on Saturday, July 2. The same day he wrote Mr. St. Pierre to the same effect, officially insisting upon the departure of his client After stating that he had been furnished by Mr. Julian Pauncefote with a photo graphic copy of the stolen letter, he con-

"The letter of Senor Carranza unequivocally states that he has been left in Canada to receive and send telegrams and after the spy system he was then establishing.

"The action of Senor Carranza is a violation of the laws of the land, and I have, therefore, to request Senor Carranza to leave this country. I have to make the ame request of Senor DuBosc, who, from evidence in our hands, is an accomplice in the establishment of the spy service, which was organized by Senor Carranza."

Mr. St.Pierre communicated the premier's letter to Senor DuBose and received a reply on July 2 stating that they would sail the next steamer of the Dominion line. In this letter he wrote:

"I must, however, emphatically protest against the second paragraph of Sir Wil frid's letter, in which he states that the cretary of state of the United States of America has given communication to Sir Julian Pauncefote, her majesty's ambassador at Washington, of the original letter addressed by Senor Carranza from Montreal on the 26th of May last to the Spanish minister of marine, and placed in his hands a photographic copy of the same, which Sir Julian has transmitted to the Canadian government. This is completely false. Mr. Carranza has given me his word of honor that the only letter stolen thus far from him is a private ne, addressed to Mr. Gomez Inez, a relation of his, employed in the navy department at Madrid. statement of Mr. Carranza is corroborated by the alleged translation of the letter which I have seen published in the news-

papers. Further on in his communication, Signature of the Purcher of the P Wilfrid Laurier permits himself to assert that 'from evidence in our hands, Senor DuBose is an accomplice in the establishent of spy service which was organized by Senor Carranza.' This is a grave acusation, and one which should not be made by a responsible statesman. It will be inumbent upon Sir Wilfrid to prove the correctness of his written accusation upon a

uture occasion. "As regards the statement contained in str Wilfrid Laurier's letter that 'the action of Senor Carranza is a violation of the laws of the land.' I can only say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is equally mistaken in his

law and his facts. The only spy organization of which I have cognizence is that with which the government of the United States has surrounded and dogged me since I have been Canada. Of this there is ample proof which I shall be delighted to submit to Sir Wilfrid whenever he mad so desire.

"Within my own comparatively short official career, there have been three separate occasions upon which the government of the United States has utilized the private letters as the basis of diplomatic repre-

"In 1883, the publication of a private letter fraudulently obtained from the present Lord Sackville, then her majesty's minister at Washington, caused the retirement from nis post of that distinguished diplomat,
"Another private letter, stolen from the

post and published in the United States, was officially used by the state department at Washington to compel the retirement of the late Spanish minister, De Lome. Finally, the present alleged and stolen letter written by a friend of mine, is employed

Canadian soil. "What confidence or credence can be placed in the representations of a government where diplomacy is based upon the utilization of criminal acts, I leave to the consideration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and

as a means of causing my expulsion from

the Canadian government." Some delay occurred in the arrival of this letter at Ottawa, and the government at became uneasy. Telegrams passed to and fro. Sir Wilfrid Laurier inquired "Has party left?" The party had not left. Senor DuBosc, on July 2, expressed his intention to leave by the next steamer of the Dominion line leaving July He was unable to do so because could not obtain passage on her, and Mr. Torrance wrote to the government to the effect that there was not a berth vacant. As the government was so insistent, how ever, Senor DuBosc decided to sail on the Dominion steamer Ottoman, a large freight vessel which has very little passenger accommodation, and he went on board to alght. He is very indignant at the treat ment to which he has been subjected, and says the government will hear from him again when the present troubles are over. On his arrival in Liverpool he will go to London and await orders from his ernment before proceeding to Madrid.

U. S. SENATOR ON TRIAL.

R. R. Kenney ,of Delaware, Indicted for Helping to Defraud a

Dover Bank. WILMINGTON, DEL., July 11 .- A trial probably unprecedented in the annals of this country-that of a member of the United States senate on a criminal charge began in the United States circuit court in this city this afternoon, before Judge Bradford. The defendant is Richard Rollin Kenney, of Dover, junior United States senator from Delaware, in-dicted upon a charge of aiding and abet-

Senator Kenney entered the court, accompanied by his counsel, United States Senator George Gray and Levi C. Bird, of thi city. The government was represented by District Attorney Lewis C. Vandegrift.

COMPANIES WILL REFUND.

Missouri Shippers May Recover the Money They Have Paid for Express Stamps.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 11 .- (Special.) None of the express companies doing business in this state had a personal representative here to-day to answer the com plaint of Secretary Vanlandingham, of the St. Louis traffic bureau, before the boar of railroad and warehouse commissioners that they were collecting 1 cent for each bill of lading on account of the stamp law, in violation of the state law. All the com panies sent letters, stating that a suit had been brought by the Merchants' Associa-tion, in New York, to test the right of the companies to collect the 1 cent from the shipper for each bill of lading, and the shipper for each bill of lading, and they desired no action taken here until this case was decided. Each stated that, if that case were decided against them, they would refund the money paid by the shippers for stamps. The board decided to defer taking action in the matter until the test case is decided. Secretary Vanlandingham was present at the meeting to-day.

SLOW TO CRITICISE.

Officers of the Grecian Have Little to Say Concerning La Bour-

gogne Disaster. PHILADELPHIA, July 11.-The Allar line steamship Grecian, Captain Nunan from Glasgow, the vessel which fell in with and towed to Hallfax the British ship Cromartyshire, after she had coilided wit and sunk the French liner La Bourgogne arrived here to-day. Like the majority of sailors, the brave men on board the Gre cian take no credit for the part they played cian take no credit for the part they played in rescuing the survivors of the terrible catastrophe. The officers of the Grecian were quite averse to criticising the actions of officers and crew of the Bourgogne.

One of the officers, however, ventured the remark that the catastrophe "was made all the more horrible when the fact that so many more might have been saved is taken into consideration."

into consideration."
"It is hard," he said, "for a Britisher t understand how 50 per cent of the crew were saved and only 10 per cent of the passengers. The fact that only one woman was rescued will go down in history as a brand of fire on the cowardly crew."

EX-SENATOR CONGER DEAD. Passed Away at Ocean City, Md., Yes

terday-Went to the Senate From Michigan.

WASHINGTON, July 11 .- A private dis patch received in this city to-night an-nounced the death of former United States Senator O. D. Conger, of Michigan, which occurred at Ocean City at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Omar D. Conger was born in New York state in 1818 and became a re-New York state in 1818 and became a resi-dent of Michigan in 1845. He was identified with public life in and state from 1859. He was a Republican in politics and was elected to the senate in 1851, and served six years. He had previously represented the state in the house of representatives for fourteen years. His son, Frank D. Conger, was once postmaster of Washington, and still resides here. Another son lives in Og-densburg, N. Y., and a daughter lives in this city.

PENSIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 11.-The following pensionave been granted: original-Timothy Long, Topeka, 36; John R. Gi hrist, Valley Center, 36 Abel C. Fike, Chetopa, 31 Additional-James K. Clear, Seneca, 36 to 312. Supplemental-John W. Wiley, Chetopa, 310. Restoration and reissue-John M. Kelly, dead Vellington, 312.

Supplemental—John W. Wiley, Chetopa, 310.
Restoration and reissue—John M. Kelly, dead,
Wellington, 312.
Increase—Benjamin F. Peterson, Arcada, 18 to 310;
Cy Taylor, Leavenworth, 112 to 330; Edwin A. Thrift,
Lyons, 48 to 83; George D. Kelsey, Baxter Springs,
35 to 33; John M. Weaver, Pretty Frairia, 310 es 312;
John W. Wiley, Chetopa, 38 to 337.
Reissue—Henry B. Smith, Humbolidt, 317.
Original, widows, etc.—Phoebe Allen, Fort Dodge,
18; Nancy Spencer, Burr Onk, 38; Katarina Miller,
Junction City, 412; supplemental, Harriet L. Reagan,
Iola, 32; Elizabeth Van Boskirk, Frederick, 38; reissue, Margaret Kelly, Wellington, 312.
MISSOURI.
Original—James Tomahock, Seneca, 36; William
Blerman, St. Louis, 310; William C. O'Neali, Norborne, 48; George W. Jones, La Belle, 38; James
A. Henderson, Arcola, 38.
Restoration and increase—Miles L. Skillman, dead,
Fayette, 38 to 312.
Restoration and reissue—Charles Osborn, dead,
Cartiage, 310; William Millsap, Tina, 447.
Renewal and reissue—Thomas A. McCracken, Eikton, 48; August Mehl, Shotwell, 46.
Indrease—Christopher Gross, California, 56 to 310;
James K. Shaw, Corso, 36 to 38; Charles Viele, Albany, 38 to 312.
Original, widows, etc.—Sarah M. Briggs, Green
City, 38; Harriet Wells, Silgo, 38; Frances E. Mill-Original, widows, etc.—Sarah M. Briggs, Gree City, \$5; Harriet Wells, Sligo, \$8; Frances E. Mill sap, Tina, \$8.

map, Tina, \$8.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Original—James P. Bobo, Lodi, \$6: Andrew Har
rold, Needmore, \$6.

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY.

Original—Joseph H. Vere, Stillwater, \$10. Coal Miners' Strike Fails. PITTSBURG. PA.. July II.—The strike of the coal miners in the third pool is prac-tically broken, and most of the men have returned to their work without obtaining the district price. The men say they were compelled to resums work, as their fam-ilies were without means of subsistence.

CERVERA'S STAY AT SANTIAGO AND ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

HOW HE WAS BOTTLED UP

COMMODORE SCHLEY APPEARED BE. FORE HE WAS EXPECTED.

Cervera Wanted to Go Out and Figh on May 29-Vesuvius' Shells Did Little Harm Beyond Terrorizing People-Cervera's Dash.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 8-"II we could have gotten by the Brooklyn, and I believed we could," said Admiral Cervera to Commodore Schley and Captain Bob Evans, in the cabin of the Iowa yesterday, "I could have gotten away, My orders to concentrate fire on the Brooklyn were carried out, but your ship has a charmed life, sir," and the sad faced admiral, with tears in his eyes, added:

"My career is ended. I shall go back to Spain to be killed or die in disgrace." Commodore Schley put out his hand an rested it on Cervera's shoulder. He speaks perfect Spanish, and the liquid language flowed easily as he said: "Admiral you are a brave man and com-

ing out as you did in the face of a superior force is but an exemplification of that bravery. Your country can but do you honor.

The story of Cervera's attempt to escape is an interesting one, and is told briefly by the commander of the frigate Adolpho Centrores, a prisoner on board the converted yacht Vixen, taken off the battleship Cristobal Colon. Chief Engineer Sanford E. Moses, of the Vixen, acted as interpreter for the correspondent of the Associated Press, the conversation being in the international language of the navy, French Commander Centrores told this interesting

"It is not true that the heavy fire of the American ships drove us out. Besides the accident to the Reina Mercedes, we had no casualties. The dynamite shells of the Vesuvius did no damage except to terrorize the people. A shell did not strike Smith Cavo at all, but hit near the base. We arrived in Santiago harbor on May

19. We did not know that our whereabout were a secret. We made no attempt to hide or to cover up our plans. We simply took easy stages to get to Cuba. It was frightfully hot in the harbor and we suffered greatly. We made no attempt to get out and did not use our torpedo boats, as all our machinery was defective and we were trying to repair it. The frequent bom bardments by the American ships resulted in quite a loss of life, but did little other damage. The batteries were not harmed to any extent. It is not true that we dis mounted our ships' guns. The Reina Mercedes' guns were all in the forts when

lore Schley arrived. "On Saturday, May 28, we got word that Schley had left some point in Clenfuegos for Santiago, and we started to get out. The news had come too late, as Schley had left a couple of his ships to act as de coys before Cienfuegos and in the meantime had come down here.

"On Sunday morning, May 29, we found Schley blocking our way. It was then Cervera's intention to come out and give battle, but General Linares and the citi-zens objected and we stayed."

"What about the Hobson expedition?" was asked.

"Well, we were very much surprised and at first alarmed, believing that a torpedo boat attack was coming. The shore teries opened up and the ships used their rapid-fire guns. The dynamos were not going, however, and we had no searchlight so that we could not find the object. We did not sink her with our batteries or our mines She sunk herself with her own tor pedoes by blowing out her bottom. miral Cervera, in making a tour of the shore batteries in a steam launch a little later, found Hobson swimming in the entrance and trying to get out to sea. He had on a life preserver and when picked up asked that they save his companions This was done, all of the men being in the water and not on a raft, as has been said." Then Mr. Centrores began the most interesting part of his narrative, that relating to the movements of Cervera. He said: "Admiral Cervera, after the arrival of great American fleet, did not believe it wise to go out and try to fight it. argued that the best policy for the fleet was to hold the harbor against the enemy and be ready, by an enfilading fire over the hill, to drive back the invaling army. At first the people in Santiago believed this wise, but provisions ran short, and dispatch after dispatch came from Madrid, where public sentiment demand ed a naval battle. On Saturday last : conference was called on the flagship

was decided to try it that night. Just after dark and after the ships had got their anchors ready to start, beach ights were seen on the western hill and t was decided that the American fleet had een warned of our intention and would close in on us. In addition to that, it was found that the searchlights flashed in the entrance from the American ships would us steaming by the Merrima wreck, where there was a very narrow channel. It was afterward, too late, learne that the supposed signal lights were insur

Maria Teresa and all the officers of the

fleet were present. Admiral Cervera an

"The order of coming out and the tactics Teresa, carrying Admiral Cervera's flag vas to go first, and then was to follow th Vizcaya, the Oquendo and the Cristoba olon. The torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton were to come out last and run nside of the ships, which were to hug the shore to the west. The west end of the blockading station was chosen because it was thought that the Brooklyn, being light in protection, would be the easiest to sink, and, as she was fast, would be best out of

the way."
Then one of the other officers added: "We never thought the Brooklyn's bat ery was so terrible or that she wou empt to fight all of us. She was a frightful sight when all her guns were going." Continuing, the commander said:

day morning, the lookouts re ported that the Mars. New Orleans and concluded that it was a good time to make the start. We were the last ship out and we saw at once that the Brooklyn, Texas and Oregon were doing dreadful work with the two leading ships. That is all I know battle, except that two eight-inch shells from the Brooklyn went through u and a thirteen-inch shell from the Oregon hit us in the stern. We saw no other shipe than those in the last two hours, but we had to make such a long detour in going out that we thought best to surrender.

He waited a moment, and said: "Brazzev's Annual puts the Oregon down than that when she shased us." All of the officers captured were pretty well broken up over the affair. They said they had not heard from home for three months. None of the officers of the Color

UNFAIR WARFARE ALLEGED.

Wounded Americans Accuse Spanlards of Using Explosive Bullets and Ignoring Red Cross Flags.

ATLANTA, GA., July 11 .- Two hundred and thirty-five sick and wounded soldiers reached the general hospital at Fort Mc-Pherson to-day from Tampa. Among them are several of the rough riders and many members of the Seventy-first New York. The most seriously wounded are Captain Ducat and Lieutenant Lyons, of th Twenty-fourth infantry, whose families are now at Salt Lake, U. The doctors are much encouraged by the condition of the men to-night, and say they will recover Many of the injured men give thrilling accounts of the fight of July 1, and from several sources unsolicited comes the information that the Spaniards use explosive and brass bullets.

Dwight Galoup, chaplain of the Twentyfourth infantry, of Newark, N. J., is suffering from internal hemorrhage, but he will recover. He told a story of the utter disregard of the Spaniards for the Red Cross flag. "On the afternoon of the 3d," said the chaplain, "I was visiting the wounded in the hospital tent near the place where the fight was the hottest. A lieutenant, whose name I do not know, was n the other end of the tent, looking after some of his men. Suddenly a shell came through the tent and exploded. That ofleer was torn into shreds. I was hurled fully fifty feet and injured as you see, and every man in the tent thrown from his

"The Spanlards took especial delight in firing upon our field hospital. We had to move it seven times on that account. One of the surgeons was killed while dressing of a soldier. In the hasty retreat which the enemy's fire made necessary from the first hospital, a lot of our wounded were left behind and all of them were killed.

Several of the new arrivals say the reported suffering of Spanish soldiers is

greatly exaggerated. Spanish soldiers get better food than ours do," said one of the men. children of Santiago are suffering, but the soldiers are getting the fat of the land. "They are hard fighters," he continued "but very treacherous. Once during the early part of the battle a white flag was thrown up on one of their batteries. Our men approached as a matter of course, but ere shot down when they came near."
"Johnny" Bigelow, of the Ninth infantry,

a brother of Poultney Bigelow, is wounded in four places—a part of his jaw being torn All the wounded are bitter in their denunciation of "explosive bullets."

QUEER FELLOW FROM SPAIN. Arrested in Atlanta, He Says the Negroes Hound Him.

From the Atlanta Constitution. A strange looking man was locked up at police barracks yesterday afternoon who says he has traveled through Brazil, Portugal, France, Cuba and Spain. He ciaims to know all about the Spanish people, and states that there is not one foot of soil in Cuba with which he is not familiar.

Upon the state docket the man's name is written Ed Davies, but he is known aroun the city as Portuguese or Portugee, a name which he received on account of his peculiar accent and the claim he makes of trav eling about the worid.

The prisoner, while dark complexioned, loes not look like a negro. He is small and stocky, and his complexion is a saffron hue. He talks like a dago. Davies tells about his travels without any intention to boast. Last night he was seen in his cell by several officers, and he said

"If I can get out of here I will go back to Spain or France, where a fellow has some chance to live. This is twice a negro has had me arrested, and it is all on account of a spite because I will not associate with had me arrested, and it is all on account of a spite because I will not associate with them. I lived in Spain three years and in France for four years, and during that time I never had any trouble at all. In Brazil I was respected as long as I behaved myself. But just as soon as I landed over here I got into trouble, and it wasn't due to bad treatment by the white people, either, but these niggers brought it all about.

"The first time I got behind the bars a nigger had me arrested because I wouldn't

"The first time I got behind the bars a nigger had me arrested because I wouldn't buy an old coat which he wished to sell. This time a nigger had accused me of breaking a mirror, and when it was found broken they tried to say that I stole it." Davies, or Portuguese, stated that he went to Madrid when he was in Spain, and he found the Spaniards good enough people when they were poor and had to work for a living.

he found the Spaniards good enough people when they were poor and had to work for a living.

"But when you struck the rich Spaniard." he said, "you found as mean a lot of folk as any on the globe. And it is the rich people who did all the meanness in Cuba. If you give a Spaniard a little money he thinks all poor folk are dogs."

About his experience in Cuba, he said:
"I was in Cuba about six years ago. I had been to Atlanta before that, and I left here and went to Cuba. I soon found that a fellow had to take care of No. I, for he was liable to be attacked at any time he was alone, day or night. This was on account of the feeling which has resulted in the uprising of the native Cubans. They were always suffering under the Spaniary were always suffering under the Spaniary treated made them suspicious and dangerous. The Spaniards knew this, and they were ready to kill anybody whom they did not like. I knew then that it wouldn't be long before there would be a war."

Portugee thinks Brazil the greatest country on the globe. He said it didn't make am and s skin was.

He is cuite well educated, as he went to

any difference down there what color a man's skin was.

He is quite well educated, as he went to school in Brazil and France. He speaks a sort of gumbo French, and can talk in Spanish.

From El Manana, Barcelona Journal From the Criterion. Famine has already laid its claw-nailed fingers on their vitals—or on what serve as vitals for such inhuman foes! The

prices in New York demanded for food in

prices in New York demanded for food in the public eating houses are beyond anything ever heard of in Barcelona.

The tremendous scarcity of vegetables, as indicated by the prices charged at the inns, leads me to believe that the interior of the country has been overrun by our troops to a much greater extent than has generally been supposed. Indeed, I have a suspicion that our brave soldiers have almost completely devastated certain secgenerally been supposed. Indeed, I have a suspicion that our brave soldlers have almost completely devastated certain sections of the provinces near the seacoast, particularly the region around New York. Alas, such is war! Elighty cents—4 pesetas—at the Holland house inn—kept by a Dutchman of course—4 pesetas is the price demanded for a plate of asparagus.

At Delmonico's—conducted by an Italian, one of that blessed Latin race to which we belong—one pays \$2—ten pesetas!—for a beefsteak. Incredible. Is it not? In our own beloved Barcelona I have bought a beefsteak for one peseta, and even for half that. And here, in time of peace, I am told one may buy a piece of meat for almost as little. But the presence of our fleet at Santiago under the matchless Cervera has practically blockaded the once proud harbor of New York. Delmonico's supplies cannot last forever. When they are exhausted, what then?

Even now there are many who must go elsewhere for their food. A plate of soup costs 50 cents—2½ pesetas! In Barceiona you would not hesitate to give a plate of soup to a friend: here one pays 2½ pesetas for it. For a little fish—a mouthful—a trout so small it can only live in a brook, the charge is \$1.5 pesetas. In Spain you would feed a fish of such size to your cat and expect no especial reward from heaven. Here the cost is 5 pesetas! Our ships have scared all the fish far out into the sea, and the people, dreading the deadly gunners of our men-of-war, do not dare to go out after them.

Some of Illinois' Great Things. From the Omaha World-Herald.

out after them.

From the Omala World-Herald.

Hithois can boast of many "big" things.

Until the federal government began the
policy of building its own prisons, the Illinois penitentiary at Jollet was the largest
in the United States and the second largest in the world. This was because the
federal government quartered most of its
prisoners there. orisoners there.

The biggest distillery in the world is at

The biggest distillery in the world is at Peoria.

The biggest river in the United States flowing its entire length in one state is the Illinois river.

The biggest packing houses in the world are in Illinois, though Omaha is crowding the Suckers for first place.

And the biggest joint debate upon political questions that ever stirred the propie of any nation and settled the fate of a nation was fought out in Illinois between Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas.

FOURTH PHILIPPINES EXPEDITION ABOUT TO SAIL

TO START IN TWO SECTIONS

FIRST SECTION WILL RAISE THE

Will Wait at Honolulu for the Second Section-Troops Which Are to Go Not Yet Fully Selected

-Fifth Expedition

FLAG OVER HAWAIL

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.-This week will see another exodus of the Manila forces. Thursday morning the Peru, carrying Major General E. S. Otis and staff, six troops of the Fourth United States cavalry, under command of Colonel Kellogg, and two batteries of the Sixth United States artillery, under command of Major Grugan, and the City of Puebla, with the Fourteenth infantry detachment, will steam

out of the harbor. Major General Otis has decided not to wait for the New York volunteers, bu will proceed at once to Honolulu to assist, according to his orders, in the ceremonies of occupying the city. The Fourth cavalry. Sixth artillery and Fourteenth infantry will have the privilege of taking part in the ceremonies. They will remain in Honclulu until the other three vessels of the fleet of five destined for the fourth expedition come on. Then the whole force of roops, with Major General E. S. Otis and Brigadier General H. G. Otis, will proceed to Manila. The troops for the Rio Janeiro and St. Paul have not yet been selected. The Fifth and probably last expedition to the Philippines will await the return of

ralla, City of Sydney and Peking. The question of transports is still somewhat of a vexed one. Some means of transporting the First New York voluneers, which have been ordered to garrison lulu, will have to be secured within the next few days and the problem is now sefore the quartermaster's department. None of the vessels of the Manila fleet will be detached for this purpose, and it is thought that one or more small vessels adaptable for the short trip can be charered. The question will probably be settled before the New York regiment arrives

transports of the first expedition, the Aus-

on Thursday.
WASHINGTON, July 11.—Secretary Alger to-day issued orders attaching the Hawaiian islands to the military department of California. The First New York volunteers, Colonel Barber comma will be assigned, for the time being, to the garrison at Honolulu. Colonel Barber is considered an especially good officer for the coast. General Otis has charge of the transportation of the troops to the island and hopes by the 15th or a little later to secure four coast vesels with a capacity of 1,300 men.

TO PROTECT OLD GLORY. Congress Petitioned by the D. A. R. to Punish Wanton Degradation of the Fing.

Connecticut Daughters of the Revolution have prepared the following memorial

to congress: We, the undersigned, appointed to represent the 2,000 Connecticut members of the national society, the Daughters of the American Revolution, believing that the dignity of our national emblem has been lowered by its frequent that for divertishing purposes, and its honor ofttimes maliciously insulted, do, in their name, eurnestly
beg you to do all in your power to bring to
immediate affirmative action the measure
introduced by request of the Daughters of
the American Revolution in the senate by
Senators Hoar and Hansbrough, and in the
house by Mr. Jenkins, of Wisconsin thouse
bill No. 5.491, or some similar measure
which shall provide these three things:

1. That the national flag or coat of arms
of the United States shall not be used for
advertising purposes.

advertising purposes.

2. That no partisan devices or inscriptions shall be placed upon or attached thereto.

3. That those who treat it with indignity or wantonly injure or destroy it shall be

or wantonly injure or destroy it shall be punished.

For these three provisions we earnestly plead, if not in the exact form of the bill offered by the Daughters of the American Revolution, yet in such form and in such detail as shall seem to the congress of the United States best calculated to secure reverence and honor to our national symbol.

We want the flag protected from all in-We want the flag protected from all in-sults—not from the injury done by adver-tisers alone. We appeal to loyal Americans, men and women, to stand by the Daughters of the American Revolution in this cru-sade. We desire congress to enact a law providing a fitting punishment for the dese-cration of the flag, and we hope soon to see the glorious emblem of liberty every-where revered and honored, protected from desecration and from any commercial, par-tisan or unworthy use. tisan or unworthy use.
REBEKAH W. P. BUCKLEY.

Chairman Flag Committee, Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. A Spanish Idea of It.

A Spanish Idea of It.

From the Atlanta Journal.

Lieutenant Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of the rough riders, has become famous in Spain as well as in America. A leading Spanish newspaper says of him:

"The commander-in-chief of the American army is one Ted Roosevelt, formerly a New York politician. He was born near Haariem, in Holland, and emigrated to America when young. He was educated at Harvard academy, a commercial school, there being no universities or colleges in America. He has as a body guard a regiment that is attingly called 'rough rioters.'"



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